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WANTS CASH PAID OVER

Acting Gov. Cooper Makes Formal Demand.

With more than two hundred thousand dollars lying idle in bank, which funds heretofore have always been used by the Government when there was call for them, the Treasury of the Territory may be forced to borrow at local banks and pay interest for the same. This condition arises from an agreement entered into between Wray Taylor, after the Immigration Bureau of which he had been secretary had passed out of existence, and the officials of the First National Bank, in which institution the funds are now on deposit. To complicate matters, the Chinese Consul, misapprehending the situation, has entered the fight and promises to make a hard contest to prevent the cash from leaving the vaults of the bank. That this would be a profitable transaction for the institution may be gathered from the fact that the money pays no interest. In case the Treasury is compelled to borrow to meet salary pay rolls, the expense to it will be about \$750 a month, as only \$150,000 may be so borrowed.

The pitfall concerning this fund was discovered June 29th. On that date Acting Governor Cooper, feeling that there would come a shortage in the ready money in the Treasury, called at the First National Bank, Wray Taylor being at that time out of the Territory, and presented his checks for \$100,000. He was told that the money had been placed on deposit by Taylor with the understanding that not more than \$25,000 would be withdrawn at one time, without notice of sixty days. Mr. Cooper at once returned to the president of the bank, saying that it was his intention to transfer the entire amount to the Treasury of the Territory.

On that same day he received from President Cecil Brown an acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter, reaffirming the existence of the agreement with Wray Taylor, and finally the statement that the money would be turned over to the Territorial Treasurer at the expiration of the limit of time. It was in this shape that the matter rested until the Chinese Consul, acting under a misapprehension of the situation, served notice upon Taylor and the bank that he would make strong objection to any transfer of the money.

Acting Governor Cooper said yesterday that he maintained that there was no ground for any protest. The money held on deposit, which had been originally in the Postal Savings Bank, was put there for a specific purpose—the return of any Chinese who might want to go back to their homes. Until they were ready to depart they had no claim upon the money. In fact, in the opinion of the Acting Governor the money should be used first in purchase of a ticket for the returning laborer and what remained should be given to him. In this view of the matter there would be no ground for questioning the actions of the Government until some laborer had applied for his deposit and it could not be furnished him. Any money so held was in the custody of the Territory and the credit of the Territory was back of it. Any insinuation that there would be more security in a private institution would be an attack upon the credit of the Territory.

The amount of money in the bank, for which the demand of Mr. Cooper was made, is \$218,368.50. Of this total the sum of \$123,822.55 had been deposited by Mr. Taylor to the credit of the Bureau of Immigration and the balance of \$94,545.95 had been placed in the bank by Mr. Cooper himself, after the departure of Mr. Taylor for the States. This sum is being decreased with each steamer. Some Chinese are now going back as their terms of service are expiring. The Doric next week will take back a number of the workers. Already more than twenty have signified their intention to return.

President Brown of the bank said yesterday that the money in question had been deposited by Mr. Taylor with an agreement that it remain on sixty days' notice of withdrawal. Notice had been served of desire to withdraw and at the expiration of the time the money would be paid to the Territorial Treasury. Since receiving that notice of withdrawal, however, there had been served upon the bank the notice of the Chinese Consul, and the fact that this had been received had been communicated to Acting Governor Cooper. Mr. Brown would not discuss the action of the bank in view of this notice.

The letter of Mr. Cooper to the Chinese Consul, written upon the receipt of the notice of protest against the money being deposited by Mr. Taylor with an agreement that it remain on sixty days' notice of withdrawal. Notice had been served of desire to withdraw and at the expiration of the time the money would be paid to the Territorial Treasury. Since receiving that notice of withdrawal, however, there had been served upon the bank the notice of the Chinese Consul, and the fact that this had been received had been communicated to Acting Governor Cooper. Mr. Brown would not discuss the action of the bank in view of this notice.

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DIAMOND HEAD WAS MADE IN LESS THAN ONE HOUR'S TIME

There was quite a party gathered on the western slope of Diamond Head yesterday afternoon to listen to a talk by Dr. Soren E. Bishop on the eruption and formation of the crater. The subject matter gave rise to many questions which were ably answered by Dr. Bishop. Among those present were: Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, the Misses Kline, Mrs. Gattis, Mrs. Goudin, Miss Johnson, Miss Paulding, Miss Ruth C. Shaw, Miss Dorothy E. True, Miss Margaret E. Shaw, Miss Jessie C. Shaw, Miss Lulu Law, Miss May Fraser, Mr. C. H. Dickey, C. F. True, Judge Lyle Dickey, Mr. Law, L. J. Fraser and Rev. Mr. Hartley.

Dr. Bishop spoke in part as follows:
DR. BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

I suppose that you wish to hear some account of how this singular crater of Diamond Head was formed. It is properly a tuff-cone, being composed not of lava, like the main mountain mass inland, but of this soft brown rock called tuff.

Volcanic eruptions may be distinguished into two classes, the effusive and the explosive. In the former the molten rock is poured out and covers the mountain slopes with great floods. If you look up at the sides of yonder ravines, which the rainstorms of many hundred thousands of years have worn out of the original dome-shaped mountain, you will see the black edges of the ancient lava streams lying in layers.

The tuff-cones are entirely different, and are produced by very brief and sudden explosive eruptions. The tuff was violently shot high aloft into the air in the form of superheated mud. This hot mud cooled and thickened by the expansion of its water and its partial escape as steam before reaching the ground. It hardened and cemented as it fell, though still liquid enough to form in thin layers or laminations as we see it lying around us at the base of the hill.

Several of these tuff-cones in this vicinity are of very recent formation, being only from five to forty thousand years old, although the great mountain masses of this island are probably a million years old or more. Those ancient volcanic masses had long ago grown up by lava flows, had become dead volcanoes, had been eaten and weathered away by the rainstorms of a million years, and had gradually sunk by their own weight thousands of feet below their original level into the sea. Then, at a recent period, the long repose of the earth's crust below them became disturbed anew. This disturbance was very likely connected with the glacial period, and the weighing down of portions of the earth by deep continents of ice.

But, whatever the cause, fissures seem to have been formed in the crust of the earth, along these shores, through which the sea waters penetrated to the white-hot magma or lava lying twenty-five or thirty miles below us. The water and lava became commingled into a fiery paste or mud. Finally the increasing pressure of the steam generated found vent through some fissure. A gigantic explosion ensued near where we stand, which was then in the sea, outside of the shore of the island. A fountain of mud was shot aloft to a height, probably, of three miles, and in a brief space of time piled up this cone.

Other tuff-cones stand near us. Yonder a few miles to the east lies the broad and massive Koko, and a little northeast the great cone of Koko Lope-

lipe. West is our familiar Punchbowl and a little farther the Salt Lake crater, all built up of this soft-laminated tuff, which was shot out of the bowels of the earth as hot mud.

The tuff-fountain escaping from its confinement, at once expanded and spread out like a vast tree. Here at Diamond Head, which is one mile in diameter, the bulk of the mud spread out half a mile in all directions before ending its fall. Thus a very exact circular ring was piled up of one mile in diameter. There was, however, another influence, that of a violent easterly wind which deflected the entire fountain westward, throwing the circular rim about 1500 feet west of where it would have been.

The wind also acted with especial force upon the highest part of the fountain, flinging and piling it up on the western side of the crater in a lofty cone. A large part of that cone has been weathered away by the impact of rainstorms upon the soft rock; but it still stands in a peak some 200 feet higher than the main rim. The vent or point of issue of the tuff-fountain must have been at the lowest point of the interior, where lies the present pond of water.

Your attention has necessarily been attracted to the immense quantity of limery or calcareous incrustation pervading the tuff. It lies thickly around our feet. Whence came it? It came from the ancient coral reefs, one or more thousand feet in thickness through which the explosion of tuff tore its way to the air. As this lava slowly subsided through the ages, the coral reefs which fringed its shores continued to build upwards upon the top of their predecessors, so that a continuous mass of reef exists of great depth, as was shown by the boring of the Campbell well of 1500 feet at the outer base of Diamond Head.

As the stream of tuff shot to the surface with the velocity of a cannon ball, it tore away the sides of the fissure, and carried up tens of thousands of tons of the coral reef. The intense heat of the water dissolved the lime, and on expansion precipitated it as white incrustation, intermingled with the brown tuff. Very little trace of organic coral structure seems to have been left.

Not only coral but quantities of ancient lava rock were also torn from the sides of the vent. You will doubtless find blocks of black and vesicular lava embedded in the tuff, which are thus accounted for. At Moanalua enormous masses of pebbles and boulders are to be seen, which were ejected from Salt Lake crater, a mile away. They were torn from ancient pebble beaches, now sunk thousands of feet below.

A quite simple calculation may show that less than an hour at most was occupied in the building of Diamond Head. A velocity of not less than 1000 feet in a second would suffice to eject the tuff-fountain to the necessary height of two or three miles. The vent must have had a sectional area of more than 5,000 square feet (note the size of the Punchbowl vent). Therefore five million cubic feet of tuff were ejected every second, or 300,000,000 cubic feet in a minute. But the entire mass of Diamond Head tuff could not have exceeded twelve billions or 12,000,000,000 of cubic feet. This would allow only forty minutes for the ejection of the entire mass. It is probable, however, that the vent was several times as large as the 5,000 square feet allowed, and the time of ejection proportionally shorter. I do not believe that the whole job took twenty minutes.

The "Argonaut" sneers at Hawaii as a group of "volcanic pastures." These tuff-cones are a sort of volcanic pastures.

POLO MATCH THIS WEEK

Oahu and Makawao Clubs to
Play on Maui Next Friday.
Latest Arrangements.

Next Friday afternoon the polo game between the Maui and Oahu clubs will be played on a ground near Maunaloa Seminary. It will be the first championship game to be played on Maui under the auspices of the Hawaiian Polo Association.

The teams will probably line up as follows:

Maui Club—F. E. Baldwin, George Bailey, David Fleming, Harry Copp, Sam Kalama. Club colors, black and orange.

Oahu Club—Charles Judd, Ed. Damon, "Kauka" Judd, Henry Damon. Club colors, blue and white.

Of the arrangements for the game the Maui News says:

The ponies for the Oahu Club came over on Wednesday's steamer and are being housed and cared for at the Maui Club. A copy club house has recently been erected at the grounds, thanks to the kindly generosity of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, and on next Friday afternoon the ladies will serve refreshments during the game, at the club house.

Visitors from Waialua, Kahului and Spreckelsville can visit the game by going up on the 1:30 train to Paia, where carriages can be procured. The game will not be concluded in time to catch the afternoon train, but a special train will be run to bring the visitors from Paia into the afternoon. A complimentary invitation to the general public is extended by the local club.

The Advertiser's special correspondent writes of the coming game as follows:

tain; Harry Copp, David Fleming, and George Bailey, with Sam E. Kalama as substitute.

The new club house recently built on the Makawao grounds and presented to the local polo players by Hon. H. P. Baldwin is now completed. Its dimensions, including the veranda, are about twenty feet by thirty feet and at present it has but eight lockers. Inasmuch as the building is open on the side facing the grounds, it will be provided with benches and used as a grand stand on the day of the approaching contest.

It is reported that a large party of Honolulu people will come to Maui next week to attend the game. Among those mentioned are S. E. Damon, and Charles Judd, who will play; Walter and Isaac Dillingham who, after the match, will go to Ulupalakua for a game; cattle driver; Mrs. J. C. Walker, Misses Juliet King, Katie Cornwell and others.

Henry Damon is the guest of his cousin, F. E. Baldwin of Paia; "Kauka" and Lawrence Judd are at Grove Ranch.

COMMITTS SUICIDE

A Japanese Cook Strangles Himself to Death.

A Japanese by the name of Sontara Nisida committed suicide in the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's mill early Sunday morning by tying a handkerchief around his neck and strangling himself to death. He was a cook on board the British ship Antelope, now in the Kahului harbor, but had run away. Early Sunday morning he came in the postoffice and stated that the towing of the ship made him sick and that he did not want to return. He said he was afraid he would be arrested and taken aboard again—Maui News.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would cure and if not, according to directions, in two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it fail. Mrs. Curtis Baker, Rockwell, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, U. S. A.

HONORS TO THE DEAD

Great Gathering at Funeral of W. C. Wilder.

Honored by the men amid whom he had passed the stirring scenes of his life, the body of William Chauncey Wilder was committed to the earth at Nuanunu Cemetery yesterday afternoon. In the presence of a gathering of his friends which more than filled the family residence, while the odors of many flowers made heavy the quiet air, the last rites were said.

The funeral of W. C. Wilder drew such a throng of the men and women of Honolulu as has not been gathered in years. Long before the hour set for the services floral tributes began to arrive at the residence. It was a collection which represented the good-will of every element in the city's life. From the leading firms of the city came immense pieces, the firm of which he was the head sending a great wheel. Even the humble Chinese servants of the good man had added their tribute and interspersed among the remembrances were the simple leis brought and laid upon the bier by native men and women who had felt the kindly influence of a generous nature.

As the friends of the family gathered they were conducted to the Ewa parlor and the verandas by a corps of ushers consisting of Messrs. J. P. Cooke, Chas. Atterton, Bishop and Arthur Wilder. These and the hallways were more than filled and the late comers were placed about the long windows and on the lawn. The bier was placed in the Wal-kiki parlors, which were reserved for the immediate family and the members of the choir. About the remains were gathered the four sons and two daughters-in-law of the dead; his brother, Mr. John Wilder, and his sister, Mrs. Shepherd. The widow was still suffering from the prostration of the shock and was kept in her room by her physician. The music was furnished by Mrs. E. R. Stackable, Mrs. Damon, Mr. H. F. Wichman and Mr. Beardslee, under the direction of Mr. Wichman, the accompaniment being by Professor Lagalla.

The service was brief and unostentatious. The Rev. George L. Pearson of the Methodist Episcopal Church officiated, first reading the 99th Psalm and a part of the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes. After prayer, the choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Mr. Pearson then made a few remarks, saying that death was the great question of man, but the greater one is life. Death was only incident in referring to the deceased. Mr. Pearson said it was not for him to speak of Mr. Wilder to those who were his comrades and fellow citizens, or his social or business acquaintances. He referred touchingly to the influence of the father in the family, and of how much the sons owed to him for his guidance during his lifetime. He urged as the most affectionate tribute to the memory of one whose life had been marked by such true greatness that all who had known him should strive to live such a life as had been passed before them. He made a touching reference to the grief of the widow.

The pall-bearers were W. F. Allen, H. P. Baldwin, A. S. Hartwell, John A. McCandless, S. B. Rose and John Ouderkirk. The body was borne by the Hawaiians employed by the firm. The funeral procession to the cemetery was imposing. The right of the line was given to the Grand Army comrades of the deceased and the next position was accorded to the band. Following came a selected company of the National Guard, a squad of police and then the long line of carriages. Acting Governor Cooper, the heads of departments and many members of the Legislature, as well as representatives of all leading business houses, were there.

At the grave the ceremony was as simple as that at the residence. After prayer the choir sang "Shall We Gather at the River," and after the ceremony the bugler sounded taps, the last ceremonial over the remains of the soldier.

MRS. SAM'L. PARKER DIES IN NEW YORK

News of the death of Mrs. Samuel Parker reached her friends in this city yesterday by the Sierra. There were no particulars but it is understood that she failed to rally after an operation to which she submitted in New York. Mrs. Parker had not been in the best health before leaving for the States, but there were none of her friends here to whom the news of her death did not come as a shock. Her bereaved husband, Colonel Parker, expects to bring the remains here by the Ventura, arriving Tuesday next for burial in the Mauna cemetery, where lie the children who have passed away.

Hattie Napela Parker was the daughter of Napela, a Maui chief, who married Kitty Richardson, daughter of the late Judge Richardson. She was educated at Oahu College, where she met the man whose wife she became. The surviving children are Mrs. Frank Woods, Mrs. Carl Widemann, Sam Parker, Jr., Ernest Parker and James Parker. Mrs. Parker was 46 years of age at her death. She was one of the most prominent of the society women of the group as a charming hostess and a loving wife and mother.

Mrs. Parker was known to Hawaiians by the name of Napela. The word means a compass and was given to her by Kamehameha V as a compliment to her beauty, which as the King said, "glowed every day to her." She was even in her maturity, one of the most perfect types of Hawaiian beauty and was admired as much on the coast, where she was well known, as she was here.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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